

REMARKS

Claims 1-28 are now pending in the application. The Examiner is respectfully requested to reconsider and withdraw the rejection in view of the amendments and remarks contained herein.

REJECTION UNDER 35 U.S.C. § 103

Applicants respectfully traverse the rejection of Claims 1-28 under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) as being unpatentable over Collins et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,553,418) in view of Fowler et al. (U.S. Pat. No. 6,714,977).

Referring to Claim 1, Collins et al. do not show, teach, or suggest a user interface manager being operative to provide an executable applet to a remote browser application, the applet generating a user interface within the browser application for monitoring and adjusting settings and thresholds of at least one subsystem of a telecommunications power system.

Collins et al. teach an energy management system for monitoring and analyzing power consumption from different locations. Energy monitoring devices that include electric utility meters from one or more locations are connected to a computer network such as the Internet (col. 3, line 51). A primary server is also connected to the computer network and receives energy usage data from the energy monitoring devices. The primary server and an associated database perform an energy cost analysis and generate energy usage statistics based on the energy usage data (col. 6, line 36). One or more remote monitoring stations communicate with the primary server across the computer network to review the energy usage data (col. 7, line 19).

The remote monitoring stations are capable of turning on and off a generator across the computer network (col. 5, line 65). However, the remote monitoring stations do not adjust settings and thresholds of either the generator or the energy monitoring devices, as required by the claims. Furthermore, neither the generator nor the energy monitoring devices supply respective settings and thresholds to the primary server in order to be viewed by users of the remote monitoring stations. The energy monitoring devices only supply energy usage data and the primary server is limited to turning the generator on when certain conditions exist.

For example, the remote monitoring stations are unable to adjust settings and thresholds such as current and/or voltage tolerances of the generator when a problem is detected, as taught by Applicants. The remote monitoring stations and the primary server monitor usage of the generator for billing purposes and to determine peak usage times (col. 8, lines 21). This is different from adjusting specific settings and/or thresholds that affect how the energy management system operates.

Collins et al. also do not show, teach, or suggest a user interface manager being operative to receive data values generated by the applet in response to user interaction via the user interface and to communicate the data values to a data storage system for use in adjusting the settings and thresholds.

The remote monitoring stations taught by Collins et al. access the primary server to review the energy usage data from the energy monitoring devices and the generator. The remote monitoring stations are also capable of activating the generator. However, the remote monitoring stations do not transmit information to the primary server for use in adjusting the settings and thresholds of the generator and the energy monitoring

devices, as required by the claims. Therefore, in the energy management system taught by Collins et al., an on-site technician is required to adjust settings and thresholds of the generator and the energy monitoring devices. On page 2, line 1 of the Application, Applicants teach that skilled engineers may be required to make changes to power supply systems for telecommunications equipment in the event of power outages. Such skilled engineers are very expensive.

Collins et al. also do not show, teach, or suggest a remote browser that displays adjustable static state information within the user interface when dynamic state information that is affected by the static state information is selected in response to the user interaction.

The remote monitoring stations taught by Collins et al. communicate with the primary server to review energy usage data. However, the remote monitoring stations do not display adjustable static state information when dynamic state information is selected, as required by the claims. For example, the remote monitoring stations do not display measured values and parameters that affect a specific voltage value when the voltage value is selected, as taught by Applicants. The data available to the remote monitoring stations is limited to energy usage data and energy consumption statistics. Therefore, a user of the system taught by Collins et al. is unable to ascertain the cause of a discrepancy among the energy usage data via a remote monitoring station.

Fowler et al. do not remedy the shortcomings of Collins et al. Fowler et al. teach a system for monitoring computer networks and equipment. The system includes sensors that detect physical parameters associated with a room such as a network room and/or devices in the room such as network servers (Abstract). The sensors are

programmed to monitor the physical parameters such as temperature and to generate alarm signals when any of the physical parameters are outside of an allowable range. The sensors may also store physical parameters that are collected over a time period in memory (Abstract). Remote users may utilize a network-based interface to view current or past physical parameters and to adjust allowable ranges for the physical parameters.

The network-based interface taught by Fowler et al. does not display adjustable static state information when dynamic state information is selected, as required by the claims. The network-based interface displays administration data such as temperature, humidity, and air flow. Users are unable to select individual values from the administration data in order to ascertain static values that have an affect on the individual values. Therefore, a technician may be required to make changes to individual values in the system through trial and error, which is costly and complicated.

On page 2, line 12, Applicants teach that power outages that occur over a widespread region may require engineers and technicians to visit numerous sites, which is very difficult and time consuming. Therefore, Applicants teach monitoring and controlling a power system by coupling a monitor and control system to subsystems of the power system. The monitoring and control system obtains operating state information from the subsystems and stores the operating state information in a data storage system. The operating state information includes settings and thresholds of the subsystems. Users may remotely adjust the settings and thresholds in order to adjust operation of the subsystems. The subsystems periodically detect changes in the operating state information to maintain updated settings and thresholds. Therefore,

unlike the systems taught by Collins et al. and Fowler et al., remote users are able to directly adjust operations of the subsystems.

Claims 2-11 depend directly or indirectly from Claim 1 and are allowable over Collins et al. and Fowler et al. for the same reasons.

Referring to Claim 12, Collins et al. do not show, teach, or suggest a user interface manager being operative to provide an executable applet to a remote browser application, the applet generating a user interface within the browser application for monitoring and adjusting settings and thresholds of a power system.

The arguments made above with respect to Claim 1 are equally applicable to Claim 12. The remote monitoring stations taught by Collins et al. do not adjust settings and thresholds of either the generator or the energy monitoring devices. Neither the generator nor the energy monitoring devices supply respective settings and thresholds to the primary server in order to be viewed by users of the remote monitoring stations. The energy monitoring devices only supply energy usage data and the primary server is limited to turning the generator on when certain conditions exist. Furthermore, the remote monitoring stations do not transmit information to the primary server for use in adjusting the settings and thresholds of the generator and the energy monitoring devices.

Collins et al. also do not show, teach or suggest a remote browser that displays adjustable static state information within a user interface when dynamic state information that is affected by the static state information is selected via the user interface.

The remote monitoring stations taught by Collins et al. do not display adjustable static state information when dynamic state information is selected. The data available to the remote monitoring stations is limited to energy usage data and energy consumption statistics. Therefore, a user of the system taught by Collins et al. is unable to ascertain the cause of a discrepancy among the energy usage data via a remote monitoring station.

Fowler et al. do not remedy the shortcomings of Collins et al. The network-based interface taught by Fowler et al. does not display adjustable static state information when dynamic state information is selected. Users are unable to select individual values from administration data in order to ascertain static values that have an affect on the individual values. Therefore, a technician may be required to make changes to individual values in the system through trial and error, which is costly and complicated.

Claims 13-22 depend directly or indirectly from Claim 12 and are allowable over Collins et al. and Fowler et al. for the same reasons.

Referring to Claim 23, Collins et al. do not show, teach, or suggest using control information generated by an applet running on a computer to adjust settings and thresholds of a telecommunications power system via a network.

The arguments made above with respect to Claim 1 are equally applicable to Claim 23. The remote monitoring stations do not adjust settings and thresholds of either the generator or the energy monitoring devices. Neither the generator nor the energy monitoring devices supply respective settings and thresholds to the primary server in order to be viewed by users of the remote monitoring stations. The energy

monitoring devices only supply energy usage data and the primary server is limited to turning the generator on when certain conditions exist.

Collins et al. also do not show, teach, or suggest displaying adjustable static state information within a browser application when dynamic state information that is affected by the static state information is selected via the applet.

The remote monitoring stations taught by Collins et al. do not display adjustable static state information when dynamic state information is selected. The data available to the remote monitoring stations is limited to energy usage data and energy consumption statistics. Therefore, a user of the system taught by Collins et al. is unable to ascertain the cause of a discrepancy among the energy usage data via a remote monitoring station.

Fowler et al. do not remedy the shortcomings of Collins et al. The network-based interface taught by Fowler et al. does not display adjustable static state information when dynamic state information is selected. Users are unable to select individual values from administration data in order to ascertain static values that have an affect on the individual values. Therefore, a technician may be required to make changes to individual values in the system through trial and error, which is costly and complicated.

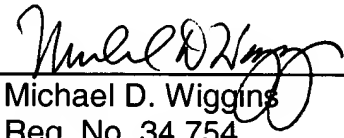
Claims 24-28 depend directly or indirectly from Claim 23 and are allowable over Collins et al. and Fowler et al. for the same reasons.

CONCLUSION

It is believed that all of the stated grounds of rejection have been properly traversed, accommodated, or rendered moot. Applicants therefore respectfully request that the Examiner reconsider and withdraw all presently outstanding rejections. It is believed that a full and complete response has been made to the outstanding Office Action, and as such, the present application is in condition for allowance. Thus, prompt and favorable consideration of this amendment is respectfully requested. If the Examiner believes that personal communication will expedite prosecution of this application, the Examiner is invited to telephone the undersigned at (248) 641-1600.

Respectfully submitted,

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